Far Eastern Entomologist

Дальневосточный энтомолог

Journal published by
Far East Branch of the
Russian Entomological Society
and Laboratory of Entomology
Institute of Biology and Pedology,
Vladivostok

Number 18: 1-4 September 1995

A REVIEW OF THE EASTERN PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PSEUDACTEON* COQUILLETT (DIPTERA, PHORIDAE)

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Two species of the *Pseudacteon* are distributed in the Russian Far East. New species *P. pullum* sp.n. is described from Primorskii krai. *P. formicarum* Verrall is newly recorded from Russia.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Phoridae, new species.

М.В.Михайловская. Обзор восточнопалеарктических видов рода *Pseudacteon* Coquellett (Diptera, Phoridae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1995. N 18. C. 1-4.

На Дальнем Востоке России встречаются 2 вида рода *Pseudacteon*. Описан новый вид *P. pullum* sp.n. из Приморского края. Впервые для России указывается *P. formicarum* Verrall.

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INTRODUCTION

About 40 described species of the genus *Pseudacteon* are known in the

world. Thirty one species are destributed in tropic and subtropic zones (Borgmeier, 1962-1969). Seven species of this genus occur in Europe (Schmitz 1924-1938; Disney 1983). The Oriental fauna includs *P. crinifer* Beyer only. This genus likes most phorids groups was unknown in Russia.

The species of *Pseudacteon* are myrmecophilous. The females of eleven species were reared from ant workers of the *Lasius, Formica, Myrmica, Solenopsis* (Schmitz 1938; Borgmeier 1963).

Two species of *Pseudacteon* including new species *Pseudacteon pullum* sp.n. were discovered in the Russian Far East. Holotype and paratypes of new species are deposited in the collection of Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok, Russia.

***Pseudacteon* Coquillett, 1907**

Type species - *Pseudacteon crawfordii* Coquillett, 1907, North America.

***Pseudacteon formicarum* (Verrall, 1877)**

Figs. 1-3

MATERIAL. 4 males, 3 females. Russia: Primorskii krai, 18 km SE Ussuryisk, Gornotayozhnoe, 27.VI 1985; 12-20.VII 1986; 8-13.VII 1995 (M.Michailovskaya).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai (new record). - Great Britain.

REMARKS. Body length 0.5 mm. Frons bristles (Fig. 1), epandrium shape (Fig. 2), ventrit with one process (Fig. 3).

***Pseudacteon pullum* Michailovskaya, sp.n.**

Figs. 4-8

MATERIAL. Holotype - male, Russia: Primorskii krai, 18 km SE Ussuryisk, Gornotayozhnoe, 14.VII 1986 (M.Michailovskaya). Paratypes - 4 males from same locality, 20, 24.VII 1985 (M.Michailovskaya).

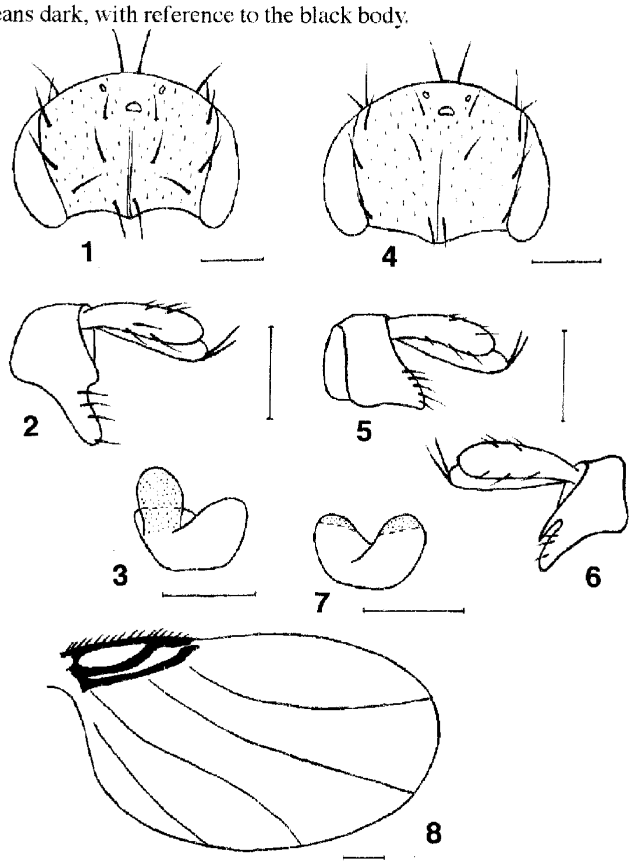
DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length 1.25 mm. Head black. Frons broad (0.25x0.20), with longitudinal median furrow. Chaetotaxy of frons is similar to that of *P. formicarum.* First row of frons bristles concave. Antials situated lower than supra-antinnales (Fig.4). Third antennal segment black, oval, with short apical arista (length 0.12 mm). Palps small, yellow with 4 bristles. Thorax black. Mesopleura bare. Scutellum with 4 strong bristles but anterior pair shorter than posterior one. Abdomen broad, with black tergites. Hypopygium small (0.18x0.13 mm), brown. Left side of epandrium with 5 bristles. Right side of epandrium with narrow process on hind margin (Figs. 5, 6). Ventrit with two processes (Fig. 7). Wing membrane hyaline. Costal index - 0.32. Costal ratios 2:1 (Fig. 8). Halteres yellow. Legs yellow, without bristles.

Basal half of hind femur beneath with 8 bristles. Fore metatarsus is not shortened.

Female unknown.

DISSCUSSION. The male of new species resembles *P. formicarum* but differs by less costal index (0.48 in *P. formicarum*), by number of bristles on basal half of hind femur beneath (6 in *P. formicarum*).

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name originated from Latin adjective *pullum*, wich means dark, with reference to the black body.



Figs. 1-8. Genus *Pseudacteon*. 1-3) - *P. formicarum*, male: 1) fronts; 2) epandrium, left side; 3) ventrit; 4-8) *P. pullus* sp.n., male: 4) frons; 5,6) - epandrium, left and right sides respectively; 7) ventrit; 8) wing. Scale = 0.1mm

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to A.S.Lelej and S.Yu.Storozhenko for critical reading of the manuscript.

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